

WICHITA, KANSAS: SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1902

FIGHT IS
STARTED ON
ROOSEVELTBy a Coler of Republicans
in the Senate

SEEK TO EMBARRASS HIM

In His Plan to Carry Out Some
of McKinley's Policies.

Special Correspondence of The Eagle.
Washington, May 25.—There is a conspiracy on foot among a certain of United States senators to embarrass the administration of Theodore Roosevelt. The senators in question are not of the minority, but are Republicans.

These senators, who include some of the conspicuous members of the majority, as well as a number of newer members of the upper house of Congress, have sought assiduously for the past two or three months to embarrass the president at every point. Anything in the way of legislation which bears the approval of the president, or which is desired by him especially, is opposed either openly or insiduously by these insurgent senators. They have formed their organization, and have largely done their work under cover, the anti-administration caucus, so does Scott of West Virginia, Elkins, his colleague, Quarles of Wisconsin.

President Roosevelt on the day that he knew he had succeeded to the presidency by the death of President McKinley, announced it as his intention to adhere to the policy of his great predecessor. The day he took the oath which in reality made him the executive, he again solemnly announced he would attempt to carry out the things which had their inception in the McKinley administration and many of which were left in a state of partial completion. He declared the policy of McKinley should be the policy of Roosevelt.

Well and faithfully has the new president so far carried out his pledge, and in the Millburn home on the 2d of September day of last year. Coming into office under somewhat embarrassing circumstances; succeeding to the presidency in an unexpected manner; taking the place of a man who had been the greatest president the country has ever had; young and doubtless conscious that he had not had the experience of older statesmen, Roosevelt felt his way cautiously. He weighed his actions and he studied his course. He succeeded far better than many of his friends anticipated and has measured far more fully up to the responsibilities of the hour and the occasion than his critics in the closing days of last year said he would. Brave and courageous, honest and statesmanlike has been his course. Nearly all the able and wise friends of McKinley, his counselors, have become his friends and counselors of Roosevelt. Only a few have departed, and these few have gone into the insurrection camp, and some of them are in the United States senate today all in the power to embarrass and harass the new president, who has done so well; who wants to do still better.

President Roosevelt strongly favors reciprocity with Cuba. President McKinley favored this also. Indeed, one of the strongest arguments in favor of this legislation is the fact that when Cuban commissioners from the Cuban constitutional convention came here a year ago to seek him to have changes made in the Platt amendment and the president finally persuaded them to adopt that of the United States and to Cuba. As well, McKinley promised them that he would use his influence with Congress for a reciprocal agreement with their island. Had President McKinley lived he would have carried out his promise. President Roosevelt, then, while believing firmly as he does that Cuban reciprocity will relieve the distressed condition of the country in Cuba and give the United States a market in return, is after all, only carrying out his predecessor's policy in this respect.

One idea, then, of the coteries of insurgent senators is to delay reciprocity with Cuba. They are determined to wear out administration and friends of reciprocity and to force adjournment with no reciprocity legislation.

The notable speeches made in the senate by the friends of the Philippine government bill are telling. A few weeks ago, when Republican senators refrained from defense of the bill, the administration policy and the army and Democratic self-constituted senatorial leaders were hurling vituperation and abuse, it was all different. Republican senators have at last gladly met the challenge issued them by the rouser and more beligerent Democratic senators, and the former have made speeches which have amused the country. The speechmaking will go on for perhaps a week, and then the Philippine bill will be passed. But if the Democrats seek to make campaign material out of the circulation this summer of the venomous speeches of their senators they will be met with equally able answers and defenses of the administration. So, any effect which the result of the fray into which Democratic senators have worked themselves the past few weeks will have been more than neutralized.

Representative W. A. Reeder of the Sixth Kansas district, who has recently been re-elected after one of the hardest political struggles of the year, tells an interesting story of how he first got into politics. It was only four years ago. Reeder is 32 years of age, but some way he worried along, farming, raising stock, engaging in the banking business, etc., until 1898 without having a hankering for public life.

The Sixth district for years had been sending a Populist to Congress. It was

essentially a Populist district. There were few Democrats, outside of Tully Scott of Oberlin and Jim Fike of Colby. In 1896, 1898 and 1899 William Baker of Lincoln had been elected to Congress, defeating Webb McNeill in 1899. State Senator Harry Pestana of Russell in 1892, and Judge Abe Ellis of Beloit in 1894. In 1896 Baker declined a re-nomination, and N. B. McCormick of Phillipsburg was nominated. The Republicans had about despaired of electing a candidate.

One day early in 1898 old Major Drumheller of the little town of Logan approached Reeder and asked him if he had ever thought how desperate Republican chances were getting in the district. Reeder replied he had. "Well," said Major Drumheller, "I haven't given up in all these years. I believe we can elect if we have a good candidate."

Reeder inquired if he had thought of any particular candidate. The major replied he had, and when asked who, said: "You're the man, Reeder."

Reeder laughed at the idea, but it "took," for the next morning he drove past the major and asked him to get in behind a spanking team he was driving and go to Phillipsburg, the county seat, twenty miles away, and see what the "boys" thought of the idea. Well, twenty-four hours later Reeder was announced for Congress, and went before the convention some weeks later, winning after a hard contest. Reeder couldn't make much of a speech, but he campaigned the district so thoroughly that he was elected by a substantial plurality. In 1899 he had another fight for the nomination and again won, and later at the polls. This year, in the three-cornered contest, Ed Wellington of Russell and State Senator Hays B. White of Beloit set out to do up the representative, but he beat them both at Norton a month ago in the stubbornest sort of a fight.

Reeder rewarded his old friend Major Drumheller, who originally brought him out for congress, by giving him the Logan postoffice. A year ago Drumhiller was here seeing the sights about inauguration time and Reeder started home with him. Between here and Baltimore, as the train turned a curve, the major, who was going from one car to another, was thrown off and died in a few hours.

Representative Reeder is bending all his energies these days toward irrigation legislation, in which he is very much interested. He has made it a special study and is one of the foremost advocates of that subject in the house.

The house committee on invalid pensions has favorably recommended the passage of Representative Calderhead's bill to raise the maximum limit under what is known as the pension act of 1890 from \$12 per month to \$30 per month in certain cases.

The bill provides that where a pensioner under the above act is now receiving \$12 and is totally disabled from the performance of manual labor, and requires the periodical aid and attendance of another person, such showing shall entitle him to \$30 per month.

The act of 1890 was passed in the year 1890. E. N. Morrill, for eight years representative from the First Kansas district and later governor of Kansas, being chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, it provided that old soldiers, who could not make the required proof to grant them larger pensions under the old law should, upon showing present disability, irrespective of whether the disability was of service origin, receive from \$8 to \$12 per month pension.

In the last congress Judge Calderhead introduced his bill to raise the maximum limit to \$30, and introduced it in this congress. Now that he has succeeded in securing the report he believes it will pass the house before adjournment.

Calderhead's bill was added to the senate bill providing for increased rates for maimed soldiers, a favorable report being made to the house on both bills.

HELD BY MOSLEMS

Government of the Old City of
Jerusalem.

RELIGION OF VISITORS

Is Taken Down as Soon as the
Stranger Arrives.

William E. Curtis in his special correspondence to the Chicago Record-Herald writes from Jerusalem: From the sacrifice of Abraham to the conquest of Joshua we hear nothing of Jerusalem in the Bible. At the time of the exodus it was called Jebus and was a fortified place. It's king was slain by the Israelites at the great battle of Gibeon, but the city was not captured until the reign of David, who transferred the government from Hebron to Zion, and ever afterward Jerusalem was the capital of the Jewish nation and the center of its faith and worship. It was besieged many times from David's reign, demolished by the Babylonians, and badly damaged by the invasion of Pompey, and finally destroyed by Titus in the year 70 A. D., after a siege of nearly five months. Soon after it was settled by both Jews and Romans, and the fortress was rebuilt. In 132, when the Jews rebelled against Emperor Hadrian, Jerusalem was again destroyed. Hadrian rebuilt it and called it Aelia, and for several generations it was known by that name. Constantine restored, enriched and adorned it, and his mother, the Empress Helena, set the fashion of pilgrimages to its sacred sites, which have continued from all parts of the world down to the present hour. Since then Jerusalem has suffered terrible calamities, having twice been destroyed by the Romans, once by the Persians, and very nearly so by the Crusaders, who captured and held possession of it for about 100 years. Then, in 1187, it was given up to Saladin and the flag of the Mohammedan has since floated over the tower of David.

According to the calculations of Josephus Jerusalem was 2,157 years old when overthrown by Titus, which makes its present age 2,393 years. More than any other city on earth has it been the focus of human interest, more than any other city has it influenced the religious character of the human race. It is the shrine of more than half the world's population; the Holy City of Christendom, sanctified by the sufferings and the death of Jesus Christ, founder of the Christian religion and the Redeemer of Man, and yet it remains in the control of Mohammedans. Both the Philistines and the Hebrews were immigrants and invaders; both came from Egypt into the land over which they fought for centuries; both absorbed the Canaanites, who originally owned and occupied it. Israel survived, under the favor of God, and the Philistines, who worshipped Dagon, disappeared. Although they fastened their name upon the country—Palestine, a corruption of Philistia. Saul, Samson, David, Hezekiah and other Hebrew leaders fought to conquer the entire territory, but the Philistines did not yield until the invasion of Alexander the Great, and the introduction of Greek culture and civilization. The Babylonian captivity disgraced the name upon the land. It has never since been reunited or recovered its power or prestige; it has never since occupied the land the Lord God gave it, but is scattered to the ends of the earth. The covenant with Israel was for ever and ever, but remains unfulfilled, and in the meantime an alien race has temporal and spiritual jurisdiction in the Holy City and over the Promised Land.

In the light of Christ's teaching, it is difficult to understand the mysterious triumph of Mohammedanism over Christianity at His birthplace, at His home, and at His tomb, and in the very theater of His activity; it is difficult to interpret the divine judgment, which has placed the keys of the Holy Sepulchre and the cradle of Christ in the hands of Turks. Perhaps the Christianity of Syria was trampled down by Islam because it was corrupt and deserved to fall, and later, in attempting to regain its birthright, it was trampled down by the very thing which it sought to recover, because it was cruel, wicked, selfish and avenging. Upon the very soil where Christ taught the ignorant, and healed the sick, and cured the blind, preached the gospel of brotherly love and charity, and compassion; in the very towns where He went about doing good, why the tears from the eyes of sorrowful women and blessing little children that were brought to His knees, the treacherous and brutal Crusaders that carried His cross and proclaimed His name never allowed the sword to leave their hands, but slaughtered their prisoners and gave down the unoffending population with murder, fire, rapine and robbery.

Seen across the shadow of their great failure, the Crusaders are admirable only as the heroes of chivalry and romance, and for the infinite courage and endurance that they displayed. By them Palestine was settled, organized and built over as completely as medieval England. Fortresses arose upon the coast, huge castles upon the high places of the interior and the ruins of cities, churches and cloisters scattered all over the land testify to their labor and enterprise and sacrifices, which however, were nullified by jealousies, intrigues and quarrels which left the land without protection and opened it to the victorious Saracens.

Upon the crumbling walls of the Crusader castles have arisen the wretched villages of the Mohammedan population, and among them occasionally during the past century have appeared flourishing schools of almost every sect of Christianity: domes, hospitals, asylums, sanitariums, orphanages and other institutions of benevolence, which bear witness that the followers of Christ are mindful of His teachings and have come again into His native country, not with the sword and torch, as before, but with food for the hungry, scientific skill for healing diseases and books for the education and elevation of the races which now occupy the land; and the long processions of pilgrims perpetually winding their way to Jerusalem from all the corners of the earth are evidence that love and devotion for the Holy City are still alive in the minds of the followers of Jesus as well as among those who claim the right and title to graves upon the slopes of Olivet and Zion and in the Valley of Jehoshaphat. Protestant missionaries came into Palestine soon after the beginning of the

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Beautiful Islands

of West Indies

Continued from Page Nineteen.

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